North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1851. NO. 87.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

Executive Committee: S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Chene Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. No. 9, Fayetteville St. —51

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of

Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 189 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ½, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400.	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ½, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W C. Bevens, Esq, of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

READY MADE CLOTHING, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans, Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar, Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel. For Sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 9—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *uita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Teols.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $ 150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,

6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.

26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,

A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons, Forks and Knives for table use,

A large assortment of Razors and Knives, Plated Castors and Candlesticks, Plated Waiters and Baskets,

Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30, Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps, Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes, Money Purses and Pocket Books, Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts, Revolving Pistols, best quality, Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders. Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their pur.ty, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and watranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Offices, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, Secretary.

April 26, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls.
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Tenita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paras o
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Additional Supplies of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the undersigned to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities an l styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS.

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851.

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR., IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonne tsSpring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

P. F. PESCUD, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving, his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs, *MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.*

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener,

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Gronnd,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at TURNER'S, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulations of the Pharmaceutical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; illustrated by 200 Engravings on wood. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices.
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety;
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar;
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collins' Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

P. A. & R. H. FORD,
No 21, Old Street,
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery,
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Hillsborough Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT co

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," "Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY, Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant; by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The statistics of the free negro population of the United States disclose a melancholy state of things in regard to that people. The census of 1850 is not yet officially and fully published; but enough is known to reveal the fact that the *natural* increase of the free blacks in the United States during the last ten years, has been either nothing at all, or a very small per centage. The census of 1850 shows that their number in all the States increased but 14,102 during the last decade, that is to say, from 170,780 in 1840, to 184,882 in 1850, or 8 per cent. That as many as 14,000 of this latter number have been emancipated during that period in all the Southern States does not admit of doubt; indeed it is quite certain that a far larger number then this have been set free in those States and probably as many more escaped from them into free States. It is plain, therefore, that there has been no *natural* increase among these people; but on the contrary a considerable falling off in numbers. Other facts upon this subject have recently come to light from other sources than the census. During the last thirty years, the number of whites in the New England States has increased 65 per cent; while the increase of blacks from all causes has been only 61-2 per cent. During the last two years the number of blacks in New York State has fallen off 2,583. During the last ten years, their number in New York State and New England together has fallen off 402.

Compare these facts with the increase of the other classes of our population. The number of whites in the non-slaveholding States in 1840 was 9,556,915. In 1850 it was 13,348,446, showing an increase from all sources of 3,791,531. If we deduct from this number two millions as the increase by emigration, the *natural* increase of whites in those States since 1840 has been but 20 per cent. upon the population of that year. If we deduct only *one* million for emigration, making the most favorable possible supposition for Northern whites, this increase has been but 30 per cent. The increase of whites in the Southern States, on the other hand, has been 37 per cent; that is to say, they numbered in 1840 4,632,640, and in 1850 6,306,756, having increased 1,674,116. If the *natural* increase of population affords, therefore, any evidence of the comfort and prosperous condition of a people, there is a higher degree of comfort and social well-being among Southern than Northern whites in the proportion of 37 to 30 or 20, as *one* or *two* millions are estimated for emigration. The number of slaves in all the States in 1840 was 2,487,575; in 1850 it was 3,210,231, having increased 722,656 or 29 per cent. The whole of this was *natural* increase, and if we add to the number 20,000 for slaves that have been emancipated in, or have escaped from the slave States, who of course must form a portion of the estimate in ascertaining the *natural* increase of this population, we find that increase to have been 30 per ct. upon its number in 1840. The increase of northern whites we have seen to have been between 20 and 30 per cent.; a fact which shows the general condition of that population, all classes being considered, to be not so good as or worse than that of Southern slaves.

To arrange these different populations of our country, therefore, in order of their relative comfort and well-being, as indicated by the census, they stand: 1*st*, *Southern Whites;* 2*d*, *Southern Slaves;* 3*d*, *Northern Whites;* and 4th, and last of all, *Free Blacks.*

Whatever fault may be found with this classification which we believe to be as true an index of the actual relative condition of these classes of our population as can be found, there can be no avoiding the fact, that it speaks volumes of rebuke upon the fanaticism which would reduce our black population, in the slave States, to the wretched condition of the liberated *blacks* of the free States. The great fact in regard to these classes is, that while one of them is decaying as rapidly as did the aborigines of the country, in the presence of civilization, the other is enjoying a social well-being, and increasing with a rapidity, equal if not superior to that of the Northern white population. There is no room for speculation as to the causes of this diversity of condition between these classes of blacks. The black man is unfit for civilization in any other condition than slavery; and all schemes of philanthropy looking to his improvement when emancipated are idle.

It will not do to say that the *free negroe's* condition is the result of his degraded position in society and of the prejudices of the white population against him. It is only where he is found in society of whites, performing those subordinate offices to which he is adapted, that he is at all respectable; it is only while supported by the frame work of white society that his condition is at all tolerable. When separated from this and surrounded only by his own caste, when living apart from the white man in a community of his own species, he sinks immediately into vice, want and abject misery. There is not in the whole Union an exception to be found to this fact; and if the case of Liberia seems to be an exception, it is only so by reason of the unsparing exertions and profuse liberality of the American Colonization Soociety towards that community. In respect to that colony, there can be no doubt that it will prove itself as it has proved itself an excellent asylum for the free blacks of the United States, and that both North and South will contribute largely to its support and its success; but those who think that emancipating the slave and colonizing him there or any where else will elevate his moral nature, improve his social condition and augment his happiness, will find themselves utterly disappointed.

We all know the condition of free blacks in the South. It is no better at the North among their neighbors and protectors—the abolitionists. Every day brings us new evidences of the fact. Those Northern States which have recently framed new constitutions, regarding them as insupportable nuisances to society, have excluded any further accessions of blacks into their borders. Northern papers are every day filled with instances of their wretched depravity and destitution. The *New York Journal of Commerce* has the following notice of a colony of these people in Long Island:

It is immaterial for our present purpose to ascertain the *causes* of the greater prevalence of vice and immorality among the free colored race at the North, than among the slaves at the South—or than among the slaves of the North while slavery existed here. The fact is indisputable. And it is equally indisputable that the condition of the great mass of the free colored people of the North is getting worse. Any intelligent observer who has given heed to the subject, knows that, *as a class*, the free colored population is more degraded, more vicious and immoral, than it was thirty or forty years ago. We have in our mind's eye, several villages in the country, where, when we were boys, the great majority of the colored free people were decent and respectable—whereas now, it is notorious that the majority are anything but decent and respectable. But not to make our declarations so general as to lose their point, and give opportunity for evasion or denial, we will present, by way of illustration, the case of the colored people of Jamaica, L. I., as described in the annexed communications, not long since published in the Tribune. The first is dated Jamaica, L. I., May 30th, and closes as follows:

"In this town there are three hundred and forty free negroes—(this number has *decreased* since 1840)—more than three hundred of them are paupers and drunkards, not one in ten live decently or comfortably, or take care of themselves or children respectably, nine out of ten are so debauched and intemperate that their offspring die in infancy, and they are *melting* away before the energy of the white race. Most of them are children of slaves—old fashioned Long Island Dutch slaves—and there is every reason to believe that, had these children or descendants remained slaves, they would now be well provided for, as their parents were, by good masters; and instead of idle, drunken paupers, infesting our villages and putting us to a good deal of trouble and expense, they would be hearty, robust, steady, quiet people, enjoying all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. Now, then, will you please to tell us what these three hundred and forty negroes have gained by emancipation? What have *they* gained by *freedom?*

Respectfully, yours, J. P. H.

This communication, and the Tribune's comments upon it, called out one of the Trustees of Jamaica who expressed himself as follows:

"My attention has been called to the second article in the Tribune on this subject. It appears to assert, or at least to imply that the wants of the colored population are disregarded, and every project for their amelioration discountenanced. But happily this is far from being the case.

1. Private individuals have contributed and labored for their benefit. Some years ago an esteemed clergyman expended over one thousand dollars in sustaining a school and clothing the scholars. Shortly after, a combination of individuals formed a school, which was continued as long as children could be prevailed upon to attend. Even then, it cost more to clothe and watch the scholars, than all other contingencies combined. Sunday schools have been established, and children and grown persons are admitted among the whites in the regularly organized Church schools.

2. The writer is at fault with regard to the admission of the colored children in the Free Schools. Applications made to the Trustees have been invariably answered, "there is nothing to hinder." But, well knowing the popular prejudice, and believing that if it were once aroused, it would result ultimately in their injury, I have *advised* them not to go.

3. The author of the article was writing at random when he asserted that 'persons paying taxes for the support of the schools were knocking in vain for admission' for their children. In our District there happen to be but two such persons, one of them having no children, and the other two—both of which attend school.

4. Public sentiment is healthy upon this point. Efforts are being made to consolidate the several Districts, and then a portion of the public money will be appropriated to a separate school for them, if they *will attend.*

The condition of this unhappy class of our citizens is truly deplorable. The most of them are ignorant, superstitious, and in a state of abject servitude, infinitely worse than the subjects of the hardest task-master of the South. They are slaves to their appetites and passions. And why? Not because of the scarcity of privileges or of assistance, but because of the counteraction produced by the proprietors of a score of places where hard earnings are received and Alcaholic poison disbursed.

A TRUSTEE."

Beauties of the Telegraph. The Magnetic Telegraph is a thing for which the newspapers pay a great deal of money, and yet it does little else than lead them into blunders. We know of no law, common and statute, which requires a man to pay for falsehoods, and yet the associate press of this, and other cities pay a high price for them almost every day. In election news, particularly, these blunders of the telegraph have become so common, that the results are hardly known as early as they were formely known by the slow mail. Thus in regard to the Kentucky election, it was first announced that the Whig candidate for Governor was chosen—then the Democratic—then again the Whig—and now it has settled down again on the Democratic. The same authority made similar errors in respect to one or two members of Congress in the same State. The first tidings defeated Stanly in North Carolina, but the result is that he is elected by a large majority. In Alabama, the Union ticket had swept the entire State, according to the first announcement; but one after another of the spokes of this wheel dropped out, and we now find two, and probably three, secessionists chosen to Congress. How much reliance can be placed on any statement coming from a source so full of blunders? *Boston Mail.*

A Word to Young Men. Every young man should determine to be intelligent—to acquire the general knowledge which will qualify him to profit by the society of the well-informed, especially that knowledge which will make him master of the business or employment he adopts. And for both these purposes, whatever be his profession, there are numerous opportunities and facilities in this city, of which he may avail himself.

Every one has leisure hours. But how are these occupied by multitudes? Franklin in his youth was a mechanic. And then by his eager, persevering efforts to acquire perfect knowledge, he laid the foundation upon which was built the comely, magnificent superstucture of his future fortune. Wealth, usefulness, and a world-wide fame crowned his mature years. How few among the mechanics, or youth in other employments in this city appreciate, and as faithfully improve as he did, their leisure moments for mental culture and acquisition. If any youth is desirous to learn how he may economise the time which he may call his own, and make the most of it, for this end, let him read the biography of the self-made man. He there may see how the mere fragments of time may be turned to good account. Upon regard paid to any example like his, the multitudes who throng the drinking saloons and grog shops, the long evening hours wasted there, and in the haunts of pleasure, are a sad comment. To change this pernicious course, and these vicious habits of young men in this city, to guide others who may succeed and prevent their adopting this course and these habits, is an object of vital importence to the public, as well as to their individual welfare.

The Poor Boy. Don't be ashamed, my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow. It speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part, we should rather see a dozen patches on your jacket, than hear one profane or vulgar word escape your lips. No good boy will shun you, because you cannot dress as well as your companion; and if a bad boy sometimes laughs at your appearance, say nothing, my good lad, but walk on. We know many a rich and good man, who was once as poor as you. There is our next door neighbor in particular—now one of our wealthiest men—who told us a short time since, that when a child he was glad to receive the cold potatoes from his neighbor's table. Be good, my boy, and if you are poor you are much better off than if you were the son of a rich man, and were addicted to bad habits.

Couldn't Grow Poor. The Lockport Comet knows of a man of business in that city who once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in this way.

Locke on Education. Would not a Chinese who took notice of our way of educating be apt to imagine that all our young gentlemen were designed to be teachers and professors of the dead languages of foreign countries, and not to be men of business in their own?

[From the New York Sun, August 26.]

Haynau Concha's Death-Warrant

For the Execution of the American Prisoners at Havana, August 15th, 1851.

"It having been decreed by the general order of the 20th of April last, and subsequently reproduced, what was to be the fate of the pirates who should dare to profane the soil of this island, and in view of the declarations of the fifty individuals who have been taken by his excellency the commander-general of this naval station, and placed at my disposal, which declarations establish the identy of their persons as pertaining to the horde commanded by the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, in accordance with the provisions of the royal ordinances, general laws of the kingdom, and particularly the royal order of the 12th June of the past year, issued for this particular case, that the said individuals, whose names and designations are set forth in the following statement, suffer this day the pain of death by being shot, the execution being committed to the Senor Teniente de Rey, brigadier of the Plaza. "JOSE DE LA CONCHA."

We have translated the above warrant for the instruction of our readers, and of the American public generally. The Spanish Haynau does not pretend in his warrant for the massacre that the men had been placed on trial, and convicted on conclusive evidence. It would seem that the brave fellows had scorned to seek mercy by prevarications or subterfuges; but whether they made any declaration of their acts and intentions is a matter of great doubt. Even if they did declare their connexion with the liberating expedition, that declaration was not sufficient ground for their summary and wholesale massacre. But the language of the warrant plainly shows that their execution was not in accordance with the laws and usages of civilized nations, but in accordance with a *royal ordinance* of the Spanish Crown—despotic and arbitrary as the ukase of the Russian Czar.

And this is the kind of government with which the government of the United States is so anxious to maintain "*amicable* relations!" "*I have resolved,*" says Haynau Concha. And what did he resolve? To set at defiance all respect for civilized law, and all respect for the government of the United States, which has shown such an anxious desire to maintain "*friendly* relations" with his government, and to preserve to it its oppressed colony of Cuba. Concha will live to regret his resolve. He is ignorant of the character and spirit of the freemen of this republic. He fancied that from the conduct of the United States government he could gratify his savage thirst for revenge, his desire for blood, with impunity. But the government of the United States is not a despotism which can defy and control the feelings and actions of its people according to its pleasure. It must be guided by the will of the people, or, if its opposes that will, the people can set its dictatorial and despotic opposition at defiance.

The American people are law-abiding, and lovers of just laws, justly and firmly administered; but whenever their government exceeds the limits of its delegated power, or attempts to form coalitions with despotism to crush a people struggling for their rights and liberties, they will cease to yield submission to its usurped power and arbitrary mandates. As all power emanates from the people in this country, the people are jealous of any usurpations which the constitution, the laws, and the spirit of their free institutions do not sanction. It would be well if Concha had understood these facts, and well for our present rulers at Washington to bear them well in mind.

In this connexion we will quote an extract from an article in the Philadelphia North American of yesterday. We have frequently expressed, the idea which is contained in the first part of the extract:

"It has been what we may now call the misfortune of the government of the United States to act towards all other governments, and especially the weak and minor ones, with a gentle courtesy and forbearance very seldom practised by other powerful States; and the result has been that it has had to bear—and has always been too willing to put up with—slights and grievances from such weak and minor governments as never perhaps would have been offered to other States.

We have particularly erred in treating as a government the captain-generalcy of Cuba, which is no government at all, but a colonial satrapate, which ought never, in any instance, to be allowed to exercise, as it does, the power of life or death over the citizens of a foreign State. Our courtesy is rewarded by the cold-blooded massacre of fifty of our citizens. Does any one believe that Gen. Concha, or any other island Governor, would ever have dared to shoot fifty Englishmen, or fifty Frenchmen, under similar circumstances?"

Sleeping Flowers. Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "goat-beard" wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the afternoon. The common daisy shuts up its blossom in the evening and opens its 'day's eye' to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours toward evening. The ivy leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent sweet scented blossoms in the twilight, it is in full bloom at midnight, and closes never to open again with the dawn of day. In a clover-field not a leaf opens until after sunrise! So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night, he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

A Great Man. The highest and noblest conception of a great and good man, is one who understands the power of his own soul, and is continually exerting that power for the promotion of good; who cherishes a deep and solemn sense of sacredness of duty, and never hesitates to discharge that duty, be the consequences ever so injurious to his interests; who in matters of religion lends naught but a deaf ear to the loud voices of sects, naught but a blind eye to all party creeds, but scans the works of nature, the revelations of Scripture, and the yearnings of the human heart; who gives all truth a welcome, however it may conflict with his pride; who is ever ready to execute inflexible justice, how much soever it may affect his interest; who rebukes all evil doing, however high the transgressor may stand; whose sympathies always espouse the cause of the oppressed, the down-trodden and the injured.

Consoling Idea of Death. "I congratulate you and myself," wrote John Foster to a friend, "that life is passing away. What a superlatively grand and consoling idea is that of death! Without this radiant idea, this delightful morning star, indicating that the luminary of eternity is going to rise, life would, to my view, darken into midnight melancholy. Oh the expectation of living *here*, and living *thus*, always, would be indeed a prospect of overwhelming despair. But thanks to that fatal decree that dooms us to die—thanks to that Gospel which opens the vision of an endless life; and thanks, above all, to that Saviour-friend who has promised to conduct all the faithful through the sacred trance of death into a scene of paradise and everlasting delight."

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1851.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

We are determined not to become involved, for present causes, in a controversy with our friend of the Washington Union; but a sense of justice to our own position requires that we should submit some remarks in reply to that paper of the 26th ultimo.

The main object of our article of the 23d August was to remind the Union of its apparent indifference to the late Congressional elections in this State; and we observed incidentally that that journal—by this indifference and by its support of Compromise men in the South against those who acquiesce in the Compromise for the sake of the Union—had rendered but little, if any, service to our party in the late campaign in this State. To the first point in our article the Union makes no reply, as it feels no doubt conscious of having neglected Democratic interests in this State; but upon the second point it responds at some length, and while it enters into a vindication of its own course, it leaves the inference, to say the least, in the minds of its readers, that the "Raleigh Standard" is a Secession and Disunion paper, and arrayed, with Messrs. Rhett and Cheves, of South Carolina, against the Union of the States. Such an inference, we need not remind our readers, is unfounded and unjust; and we appeal to our whole course during this unhappy Slavery controversy, for proof of what we say.

We have maintained, from the first, that the surest if not the only way to preserve the Union, was for the people of the slaveholding States to stand forward unflinchingly for their Constitutional rights. These rights had been put in peril by no act of theirs, but by the aggressions of the Freesoilers and Abolitionists; and while, under this view of the matter, we were as anxious as any one for the return of peace and harmony, we could not consent to purchase even that by subscribing, as many of our Whig fellow-citizens of the South have done, to the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance so far as *future* aggressions are concerned. We honestly believe, and shall ever believe, that if the Southern people had stood up as one man for their rights, California would have been remanded to a Territorial condition, and the Missouri line would have been established from the frontiers of Texas to the Pacific ocean, thus securing to that people some fair and reasonable participation in the benefits of a country purchased as much by their blood and their treasure as by the efforts and sacrifices of the people of the other States; but the result was otherwise—the Compromise measures, designed to restore harmony and to perpetuate the Union, became the laws of the land, and we announced it as our intention to acquiesce in them for the sake of the Union, provided the free States would do the same. On the other hand, the Whigs of the South—or a large majority of them—approved and praised this Compromise as just and fair in itself, and began to denounce all in the South who would not do the same; and this, too, when it was notorious that three-fourths of their associates in the free States were bitterly opposed to the only feature in it which promised to be of substantial benefit to the slaveholding States, and were demanding its repeal or "essential modification." The next step on the part of these Whigs was an attempt to throw off their old name, and to form a "Union party" on the basis of this Compromise; and the plan was to include all its advocates and friends as Union men, and to hold up those who were opposed to it, but who acquiesced in it for the sake of the Union, as well as those who were for resistance and dissolution on account of it, as enemies to the Union and to public order. And now, we ask the Washington Union *what sacrifices were made for the Union by these same Southern Whigs?* Did they yield, *according to their own showing*, any opinion or any principle for the sake of the Union? On the contrary, the Compromise was just what they wanted—they claimed it as *their* measure; *the sacrifice of opinion and of principle was on the other side, by those who acquiesced in it; they* were the friends of the Union, and *they* are now the men to form a Union party, if such a party be necessary, for they have given all the evidence that men can give of their wish to uphold and preserve it. And yet what credit have they received for this? What word, even of explanation, has the Washington Union uttered in their behalf? The best friends of the Union—of a *Constitutional* Union—the only men, indeed, who have made important sacrifices of opinion and of principle for its preservation, they have been misrepresented, misunderstood, and denounced—false feelings and purposes have been ascribed to them, and they have been turned over to the condemnation of the present age and of posterity by being classed with those, who, in South Carolina, appear to have determined on the suicidal act of separate secession. This Union humbug was thus started for party purposes; and we were mortified to see Messrs. Cobb and Foote lending themselves to the movement, even though endorsed by the Washington Union. Under the circumstances above set forth, and which are known to be so by the Southern people, it was the duty, we respectfully submit, of the Washington Union to have adopted a neutral course, to say the least, between such men as Cobb and McDonald; and *not* to have thrown the weight of its commanding influence in the scale in favor of this Whig cry of "Union" for party purposes.

The Union says before we can justly "impeach" its "labors" in behalf of Messrs. Cobb and Foote, it is incumbent on us to show that they are "not good Democrats, and that their defeat is necessary to the successful protection of the rights of the South"—and adds, "in other words, the Raleigh Standard must show that Democracy is safer in the hands of those modern lights of the South, which reflect the views of Messrs. Cheves and Rhett, than in those which warn us, as Mr. Jefferson did," &c. &c. Now we might show, in reply to this, that Messrs. Cobb and Foote are both *Whig* candidates in their respective States, so nominated and so known, and that Messrs. Quitman and McDonald are the regularly nominated Democratic candidates, but that is not the way to state the issue. The question is, are not Messrs. Quitman and McDonald "good Democrats" also? And if so—admitting that all four are "good Democrats"—with what propriety can the Washington Union interfere between friends and members of its own party? That is the point.

The Union concludes its reply to our article of the 23d August as follows:

"But we are unwilling to suppose that the Raleigh Standard, although dissatisfied with our course, can desire to break up the democratic party because a small fraction of it, regarding the Compromise a serious injury to the South, is anxious to make it the occasion of asserting a principle which can have no other effect at this moment than to weaken the bonds of our Union. This principle is that of peaceable secession, with or without cause, at the pleasure of a State. All admit that, if the grievance is intolerable, the right to get rid of its exists, and is inalienable, whether as applied to individuals or States. The only inquiry, then, is, Is the Compromise such a grievance? Is a measure supported by four-fifths of the South one of those grievances that a party in the South can denounce with safety as so gross a violation of constitutional authority as to justify resistance, in the sense in which our fathers separated from Great Britain? Common sense answers, No! And we must be permitted to indulge the belief that our attempt to shield the democratic party from the consequences of such an assumption, although it has not secured us the good opinion of the Raleigh Standard, has been responded to by the great body of our friends with satisfaction, and with assurances, both as to the past and future, which will leave us no cause of regret."

The Union is mistaken as to our position in connection with the doctrine of secession. We hold, as we have uniformly held, that no State can secede *without just cause;* that, in other words, the Constitution must be palpably violated and the compact broken, before any State can be released. We hold, as we have uniformly held, that if this compact should be broken, the act will be an act of revolution on the part of the sectional majority which perpetrates it, for the simple reason that it will work a radical change in the Constitution of government; that this sectional majority will nevertheless, as a matter of course, hold on to the government, and proclaim the Union as still in being; that the only alternative left to the minority of the States will be to withdraw or secede from such a government, and provide new guards for their future security; and that, in so doing, they will go forward under the authority of sovereign States, thus released from their obligations to the compact by the act of the majority, and will *not* be responsible to the majority for their conduct, nor liable to the penalties of treason. The Union of the 22d August says, "the Southern rights party affirms the Constitutional right of a State to secede at its pleasure from the Union," &c., &c. Now so far as the Southern rights party of this State is concerned the Union is certainly mistaken. They hold no such doctrine as that of a "*Constitutional* right" to secede—they regard this right, on the contrary, as a *reserved* right, to be exercised only in the last resort; but at the same time they maintain, with Mr. Cobb, who is endorsed by the Union, and with the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of '98 and '99, that "in such case"—that is, in the last resort—"each State is to be the judge not only of the "infractions" but "the mode and measure of redress." We beg leave to repeat, in this connection, the language of Mr. Jefferson, and to give to it our cordial assent:

"Are we then to stand to our arms? No. That must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. * * * We must have patience and longer endurance with our brethren while under delusion—give them time for reflection and experience of consequences—keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents; and *separate from our companions* (not REVOLT from our rulers) *only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them, or a submission to a government without limitation of powers.* Between these two evils, when we *must* make a choice, there can be no hesitation. But in the meanwhile the States should be watchful to note every material usurpation on their rights—*to denounce them as they occur in the most peremptory terms—to protest against them as wrongs, to which our submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgements or precedents of right, but as a temporary yielding to the lesser evil, until their accumulation shall overweigh that of separation.*"

We ask the attention of the Union particularly to those portions of the above extract which we have printed in *italics.* And it is for maintaining these positions that we have been denounced by the authors of the Union-humbug-party in this State, as a practical Secessionist and Disunionist; and the Democratic party has been branded, for the same cause, as hostile to the Union and bent on its destruction.

The Editor of the Union is kind enough to say that he is "unwilling to suppose that the Raleigh Standard, although dissatisfied with" his "course, can desire to break up the Democratic party because a small fraction of it, regarding the Compromise a serious injury to the South, is anxious to make it the occasion of asserting a principle which can have no other effect at this moment than to weaken the bonds of our Union." We expect to stand *in* and *by* the Democratic party as long as the Editor does; and if so great a calamity to the country as its destruction should be brought about, we shall be the last man to leave the wreck or to desert its noble and salutary principles. The Editor of the Union *must* have perceived, by this time, that the "Republic" and most of the Whig organs are using and have been using this Slavery question for party purposes; and all we ask of the Editor is, to cease to lend his sanction, even by implication, to the Union-humbug which these organs are endeavoring to palm upon the country. We regarded the so-called Compromise, though unjust to the South in some of its features, as a final settlement of the Slavery question; and we have not nor do we now propose to disturb it. Let it stand; let *the Whigs of the free States be compelled to respect the fugitive-slave law;* and let them be informed, once and for all, *that to repeal or change that law is to dissolve the Union.* Nor are we "anxious" to assert the principle of secession, whether for cause or without cause. We have only maintained, as we expect to maintain hereafter on all proper occasions, our position on this question as set forth heretofore and in this article; and so far from being "anxious" on the subject, we have looked for some remedy in the last resort with heartfelt reluctance and regret. That remedy the Union may call by any name it pleases—*we* call it secession from a usurping government by sovereign States released from their obligations to the compact by the act of that government; and thus viewing it, we think we are planting ourselves on the Resolutions of '98 and '99, on the platform occupied by Jefferson and Jackson, on the reserved rights of the States, and on the eternal principles of right. Nor do we seek, nor have we sought, to agitate on the Slavery question. As we have already shown, the late agitation was forced upon us by Whig leaders for party purposes—by men who hesitate at nothing to accomplish their ends, and who are habitually careless of the rights of the States and the harmony of the people in the prosecution of their selfish designs. All we ask of the Washington Union is, *to recognize the great Democratic party of the country as the true Union party, and to maintain that party as such.* Strike that party from existence, and the Union could not stand twelve months. It has its faults, we admit, and many who profess to belong to it are unsound; but its *principles* on this question of Slavery, as upon all others, are the only ones which can, in our humble judgment, perpetuate the Union and send us still onward as a people in our career of greatness and glory. Here, then, we stand. We ask no new tests, and we will submit to none from any quarter. We stand upon the Baltimore platform; and with a sound leader in the next campaign—some such man as Buchanan, Douglas, Dickinson, Dallas, or Woodbury—we shall count upon a triumph as brilliant as that of 1800, and certainly as important to the country now as it was then. In this noble strife, though the Editor of the Union will be far ahead of us in the information and ability which he will bring to the work, yet we will not be a whit behind him in our zeal, or in the sincerity of our aspirations for the success of the cause.

THE BUTCHERY AT HAVANA.

The last New Orleans True Delta publishes the following letters, written by victims of Spanish despotism a few hours previous to their execution at Havana:

On Board the Man-of-War Esperanza, August 16, 1851.

My Dear and Affectionate Sisters and Brothers:

Before I *die*, I am permitted to address my last words in *this world.*

Deceived by false visions, I embarked in the expedition for *Cuba.* We arrived, about four hundred in number, last week, and in about an hour from now, we, I mean fifty of us, will be lost. I was taken prisoner after an engagement, and, with fifty others, am to be shot in an hour.

I die, my dear brothers and sisters, a repentant sinner, having been blessed with the last rites of our holy religion. Forgive me for all my follies of my life, and you, my dear and affectionate sisters, pray for my soul.

A——, go to my dear mother and console her. Oh! my dear child, kiss her a thousand times for *me.* Love her for my sake. Kiss my brothers and all your dear children. To Father Blackney, my last profound respect; to Father Lacroix and Father D'Hau, a mass for the repose of my soul.

My dear mother-in-law, farewell! Poor Tacite is shot and dead by this time!

I give and bequeath my dear child to you and you alone. Good-bye H——; good-bye G—— and T——. I did my duty. Good-bye all.

Your dear Son and Brother,

HONORE TACITE VIENNE.

Mr. Antonia Costa has promised to do all he can to obtain my body. If so please have me buried with my wife.

H. T. V.

Havana, on Board the Man-of-War, 8 o'clock a. m., August 16th, 1851.

Stanton & Co.:

My dear friends:—About 50 of us, Col. Crittenden's command were taken prisoners yesterday, have not received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will be shot before sunset. *Lopez, the Scoundrel,* has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about the Cubans rising were all trumped up in New Orleans. Lopez took nearly his command and deserted as—we were attacked by some 500 or 700 of the Queen's troops the 2d day after we landed. Our own gallant Col. Crittenden done all that any man could do—but we saw we had been deceived and retreated to the sea shore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible—got three boats and got off with the intention of coasting until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steamboat Havanero.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was instigated by the highest motives, that I die with a clear conscience and like a man with a stout heart. I send my watch to you, it is for little Benny, my nephew. Good-bye, God bless you all.

Truly yours, GILMAN A. COOK.

The Delta declares these letters to be genuine, and says that, for publishing them, it had been threatened by a mob. That paper appeals to the law-abiding portion of the people of New Orleans to stand by it and prevent the office from being demolished.

Tranquility seems to have been generally restored in that City. The Delta says that the outrages there were not committed by the Cuban patriots now in that City from the Western States, but by thieves and loafers of that place.

It appears that it was Col. Crittenden who was executed, and not Col. Clendenin, as first stated. Col. Crittenden was, we believe, Aid to Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, and a nephew of John J. Crittenden.

The True Delta is the only paper in New Orleans which is opposed to the cause of the Cuban patriots.

It is said that the gallant Crittenden, when ordered to turn his back on his executioners and kneel, indignantly replied that he was an American citizen and knelt only to his God, and never turned his face from his foes.

The Editor of the Crescent states that he had before him two letters, from the slaughtered Kerr to his wife and friends in New Orleans—one a copy, the other an original, the hand writing of which is firm and regular, though in a few minutes he was to meet his terrible fate. We subjoin the letters, which are *verbatim* as received, with the exception of one line, which the Crescent suppresses, stating it to be of a peculiar and private nature:

My Dear Felicia.—Adieu my dear wife. This is the last letter that you will receive from your Victor. In *one hour* I shall be no more.

Embrace all my friends for me. * * *

My adieu to my sisters and brothers. Again, a last adieu. I die like a soldier.

Your husband, VICTOR KERR.

August 16, 1851—sixth hour of the day.

My dear Friends—I leave you for ever—I go to the other world, but with honor. I am prisoner in Havana, and in an hour I will have ceased to exist. My old friends, think often of me. I die worthy of the name I bear, worthy of a Creole, of a Louisianan, and as a Kerr. My friends, adieu, for the last time.

Your devoted friend, VICTOR KERR.

August 16, 1851—6½ o'clock.

Messrs. N. Larose, H. Bouligny, Leon Fazenda, W. G. Vincent, F. Arroza.

The blood of these men will "cry from the ground" against their murderers. The patriots may not succeed just now, but the day is not distant when victory will perch on their banners. Spanish rule in Cuba is doomed, and must and will be broken sooner or later.

SEWING MACHINE.

We had an opportunity, on Monday last, of examining one of Blodgett and Lerow's improved Rotary Sewing Machines, at Yarbrough's Hotel in this City. This machine is most ingeniously contrived and constructed, though it operates in a simple manner, and can be worked by a lad or a girl of twelve. It can be made to sew a yard per minute, or sixty yards per hour; and the work is executed just as well as if done by hand. This machine weighs about fifty pounds, and is kept in operation by a treddle, which is worked by the foot, leaving both hands to attend to the thread and the cloth. But we shall not attempt any thing like a description of it, as every body who can have an opportunity of witnessing its operations will no doubt do so.

Mr. Reston, of Wilmington, is here with the right to sell these machines. He contemplates, we learn, a trip to the Western part of the State.

Mr. Barr, a Tailor of Wilmington, has used one of these machines for several months past with much advantage and success.

CUBA.

We have no further reliable intelligence of importance from Cuba. There are vague rumors in the papers, but we do not publish them, as they are calculated to mislead and deceive the reader.

The Washington Union of Sunday last contains a Telegraphic dispatch dated New Orleans, August 28, as follows:

"The Steamer Pampero left Jacksonville, Florida, on the 21st August, loaded with men and ammunition. More news to-morrow."

Meetings of the friends of Cuban liberty have been held in nearly all our principal Cities, and men and means have been sent out from various points. We shall no doubt receive some definite and important intelligence from the Island in the course of a few days.

We are requested to correct an error in the notice published in our last, in regard to the meeting of the next North Carolina Baptist Convention. The President and Directors of the Wilmington Rail Road Company have resolved to give *return* tickets, and not *free* tickets, as heretofore stated, to those who may go on their Road to the Convention.

PLANK ROADS.

We are gratified at the spirit and zeal with which the people in various portions of this State, are turning their attention to Plank Roads. The day is not distant, we trust, when these Roads will traverse the State in all directions, giving an outlet to the products of the farmer, acting as feeders to Rail Roads and our navigable Rivers, and stimulating here, as they have done elsewhere, the various departments of business and trade.

It will be seen, from the proceedings of a meeting which we publish to-day, that a Plank Road Convention is to assemble at Hotel, Bertie, on the 24th of next month; and it is earnestly hoped that all the Counties interested in the enterprise will be well represented. We wish the people of North Eastern Carolina much success in their undertaking.

The last Fayetteville Carolinian contains an interesting article in relation to the success of Plank Roads in that quarter, which we lay before our readers:

PLANK ROADS. As there are several projects for Plank Roads running north from this place, a slight explanation may be necessary.

It will be recollected that the last Legislature chartered the "Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company," and authorized it to construct a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, with a branch to Smithfield in Johnston County. In due time books of subscription were opened and a sufficient amount subscribed to secure the charter. In the contest for location, the owners of the land on the east side of the Cape Fear were successful, and by their subscriptions obtained the location, and the Company is now actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the construction of the Road.

In the month of April last, the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road opened books of subscription to increase their capital stock $100,000, for the purpose of extending their main road still further west, and for building several designated branches, among others, one from the line of their road to the village of Summerville, on the Cape Fear River, in the north-west part of this county. The land owners between Murchison's Factory and Summerville, and the citizens of that village, acting on that invitation, have, it is said, subscribed $28,000, and tendered it to the F. & W. Company, and asked to be connected with them. There was a charter granted by the last Legislature to build a road of the same kind from Summerville to Raleigh. But whether it is the design or not to continue this road beyond Summerville, we are not advised.

Within the last two or three weeks a subscription was opened to form a "joint stock company" for the purpose of building a Plank Road from Fayetteville on the *west side* of the Cape Fear to Raleigh. The requisite amount ($20,000) provided by the articles of agreement, having been obtained, the subscribers met last Saturday and organized by appointing Arch'd McLean, of this town, James W. Strange, Murphy V. Jones, Nathan King, and John C. Williams, of Cumberland county, Trustees, and located their road to Kingsbury, about ten miles north of this place. A resolution was also passed directing the Trustees to locate the road so Summerville and thence to Raleigh, provided Summerville would subscribe $15,000 to the stock of the Company.

These roads can and will, probably, all be built; and we have no doubt some arrangement will be made for the companies to act harmoniously. It is unnecessary to suggest how, but it will doubtless be done, and only one main stem go to Raleigh.

We have now, in successful operation, the Fayetteville and Western Road (for near 80 miles we learn,) the Southern Plank Road from Fayetteville to Lumber Bridge in Robinson county, (which is under contract the entire distance, and being finished as fast as steam and water can saw the Plank,) and the Fayetteville and Northern Road, which we hope will reach Smithfield in Johnston county, Clinton in Sampson, and Warsaw on the Wilmington Railroad; also the Fayetteville and Central Road will soon be in progress of construction.

The increased value of the land through which the Fayetteville and Western Road passes has twice repaid the cost of the work. A like result has taken place on the Southern Road, and the same will occur on each of the other roads. Men in this county who, two years since, would not have thought of making a subscription to any work of internal improvement, are now the first to put down their five hundred or a thousand dollars. The great value of these roads stares them in the face, and every man whose lands are within reach of them is ready and willing to contribute. It is reduced to an absolute fact in this county that every neighborhood where there are pine trees can almost afford to build a road.

What are the advantages of Plank Roads? Why every farmer has, what he never had before, a good road every day in the year. He can select his own time for going to market. His farm is increased in value—the wear and tear of horses and vehicles are decreased more than one-half—he can haul the load of four horses with two, and do it with more ease—he can superintend the sales of his own produce, and the purchase of his own articles, without intrusting it to others. But the thing is so manifest we will not enlarge.

THE MURDER IN GRAYSON.

The last Greensborough Patriot contains the following details of the late Abolition outrage in Grayson County, Va., mentioned in our last. These particulars are contained in a letter to a citizen of Greensborough, dated Hale's Ferry, Grayson County, Aug. 20th:

"The conflict commenced by Mr. Wilcox shooting one of the negroes with small shot in the thighs. The negroes immediately advanced, one having an English scythe, with which he split Mr. Bartlett's head open across the centre, or rather the back or crown, the scythe going in the full width. Mr. B. lived about six or seven hours, retaining his senses except when fainting. The negro then turned upon Mr. Clewes, and cut his skull from 1½ inch of the eyebrow, across toward the temple on the other side, about five inches, cutting to the brain. He is yet living, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. The negro then turned on Mr. A. G. Bartlett, who attempted to shoot, but in raising his gun fired too soon, and it is supposed shot him in the leg. The negro then struck at him and cut through the "shader," making a deep cut in the sight and barrel of his gun,—Mr. Bartlett receiving two severe cuts in his thumb and arm near the wrist, and has had some bones taken out since; he however fought with his gun barrel and succeeded in knocking the negro down and thought him dead. He (Bartlett) then turned to the assistance of Mr. Wilcox, where another negro had him down on all-fours stabbing and wounding him severely in the neck with a large butcher knife. Bartlett succeeded in knocking him off, by giving him two severe blows on the back, leaving him as he supposed, dead. Esq'r. Hale ran one of the negroes into the river. Attention was then drawn to Mr. Bartlett, who was carried off, the others who were wounded walking to the house, say 200 yards. Then other forces being collected, (for there were but four men and two boys, and four negroes in the affray,) they repaired to the place, finding the negroes had revived and crept off. It being very brushy, they could not find them, though they were tracked, by the blood some distance. They have been pursued by sometimes 150 men, and frequently heard of stopping and compelling women to give them food, and threatening death to such as would refuse. When heard of last, the pursuers were in some two or three miles of them. One of the negroes attempted to go home and was taken, and he and the one taken by Esq'r. Hale are in jail. There are strong suspicions against a Mr. Bacon (of whom you may have some knowledge,) as being instrumental in bringing about at least the attempt of the negroes to run away. Meetings are being held in this, and I understand in my own county (Wythe) to take measures to stop the abolition movements of Mr. Bacon and his followers."

We are requested to state that a Plank Road Meeting will be held at Maj. Bank's, in this County, on Saturday the 13th instant; and at Barclayaville on Saturday the 20th. All who feel an interest in the success of the Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh are invited to attend. Several Speeches may be expected on the occasion.

Mr. W. J. Yates, who has conducted the paper for two or three months past, has charge at present of the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Our respected cotemporary and coadjutor of the Raleigh Standard is mistaken in declaring that this journal has announced the success of the Whig party, in the Congressional elections of North Carolina, as the success of the "Union ticket." He has not only fallen into a mistake, but he has done us grievous injustice in supposing and seeming to intimate, that we look upon the Whig party as the *Union* party of the South, and the Democratic Candidates of North Carolina as disunionists. He says rightly what we have said not merely the twentieth time, but twenty times the twentieth, that they only are unionists who seek to preserve the Constitution unimpaired, and they only disunionists who disregard and trample upon its limitations of Federal authority.

It is a burlesque to call the Whig party the Union party.

What sort of Union party is that which has to mount the back of Freesoilism every where at the North to get along at all; and which is almost every where repudiated at the South; which aids freesoilism incessantly in its war upon the Constitution, and pours out unceasing detraction and obloquy upon the Southern defenders of that instrument; which is impotent as well to curb the North in its war upon the Union, as to rally the South to its support? Potent Union-saviours indeed are they, who are unable to stand upon their own legs any where; and who scruple not to call to their support all the incendiary factions and destructive agencies which the land contains. The notion of the Whig party, saving the Union, is as preposterous as the means they adopt for accomplishing the work. It has got to be like their National Bank bantling—"an obsolete idea." The pretension which they exhibit on this score is become a subject of joke and derision. They are Union-saviours in the same sense in which the Knight of La Mancha was wrong-redresser, choosing the modes of effecting their object with as much sagacity, and as unerringly damaging and abusing what they pretend to assist; the difference being, only that *he* was more fool than knave. *Richmond Enquirer.*

The Enquirer, it is true, did not announce *Editorially* that the "Union ticket" had succeeded in this State for Congress; but we are not mistaken in the statement that the result *was* so announced in that paper. The announcement was made as a matter of news, and was evidently a Telegraphic despatch from some Whig paper, for which, of course, the Enquirer is not to blame.

If we have done that paper injustice, we regret it; and we have most cheerfully copied the above to set it right.

We are, then, with that paper, not only as far as Democratic principles are concerned, but also in relation to the Union-humbug party. It is not necessary that we should assure that time-honored journal that it has our best wishes in the warfare it is waging against Consolidation, and against the latest trick of the Whig leaders to advance their own selfish ends.

THE CROPS AND WEATHER.

In speaking of the early receipt of cotton the Greensborough (Ala.) Beacon of the 16th instant remarks:

"We here take occasion to remark that it will not be safe to judge of the extent of this year's crop by the date at which the first bale was sent to market; for, owing to the excessive drought which has been experienced for months past over most of the cotton growing region, not only has the weed grown but little for several weeks, but the bolls, especially on the thin lands commenced opening prematurely. On these lands the cotton will be nearly all open by the middle of September; and that it will prove to be a very short crop, there can, it seems to us, be no diversity of opinion among those who are correctly informed as to the present appearance of the weed. Much of this cotton is not more that 12 or 15 inches high, with but few branches, and they badly bolled, and the leaves of a yellowish, sickly cast. Two to four hundred pounds per acre is a very liberal estimate for the thin and sandy lands generally."

The Selma Enterprise of Aug. 14 says:

"It is a very difficult matter to arrive at any correct conclusion regarding the coming crop. While in one section the crop is good—excellent—in others it is almost worthless. The rain has been very partial, and the consequence is some planters will make a fine crop, while their neighbors will make nothing."

The Camden Phenix of August 16th says:

"For the past week the weather has been very intolerably hot and dry. The thermometer, on Wednesday stood as high as 105 in the shade; on Thursday, in the sun, it stood as high as 140.

We have heard much complaint by the planters in regard to their crops. The drought has done much damage in this county; the crops of corn and cotton will be cut short very materially. The few rains that have fallen have been partial; and in scarcely a neighborhood can anything like full crops be looked for."

The Eutaw Democrat of the 13th inst. says:

"We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from the neighboring farms that the cotton crop, instead of being benefitted by the recent rain, has been seriously injured. It has taken the rust—is shedding its leaves and bolls very rapidly—and it is doubtful if more than 300 pounds will be made to the acre. In many places the corn crop is very light, and not enough will be made for subsistence. The rains appear to have been more detrimental than the drought, for nothing but a miracle can now save the cotton crop from total ruin."

The Marengo Free Press of August 16th says:

"The prospects for a bread crop in some counties of this State are exceedingly gloomy. In Pickens county this crop is a failure. In Tuskaloosa the crop is literally destroyed; large fields in many instances not affording a single ear or shoot, and it is said corn is already selling there at $1,25 per bushel. The cotton crop is also cut off at least one-half."

The Watchman of the 14th inst. says that the cotton crop of Carroll parish will be an average one, if the boll worm should not appear. The corn crop is very short, attributable to the dry season.

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican says:

"The weather continues uniformly dry with a very few exceptions of partial showers. The crops of corn have been reduced far below the usual yield, and many, we fear very many, have been cut short of a fair supply. Cotton, likewise, has suffered to that extent that the most favorable season hereafter must fail to bring it up to the anticipated yield of a very large crop. This however, is no general calamity, according to our philosophy, for short crops bring the most money, and that is the end aimed at and desired. We are almost prepared to say that we wish Providence would limit the crop to two or two and a half millions bales, and induce Southern people to turn their surplus labor to a useful account."

The Galveston News says of the cotton crop:

"The weather of late has been highly favorable for cotton picking. We hear of some plantations on which full and even large day's pickings are made. Although partial failures have taken place in some neighborhoods, the prospect is still good for a full crop in the State at large."

Arrival of the Asia—Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 28. The British steamship Asia arrived here to-day, having left Liverpool on the 16th instant. She brings one hundred and sixty-three passengers. Her news is not important.

ENGLAND. Nothing important. Receipts at the Exhibition diminishing.

FRANCE. All the Councils of the Arrondissements, except Limoges, favor the revision of the constitution. The President is about making a tour through the middle and south of France. A serious fire had occurred at Havre.

SPAIN. A ministerial crisis is expected.

ITALY. A conspiracy has been discovered at Venice and Verona to assassinate the Emperor and all the Austrian officers. Several suspected persons have been arrested.

INDIA. The mail had arrived with Bombay dates to July 5th. Orders had been given for the surrender of the northern provinces of Nizam for sums due the East India Company.

The English ship Commerce was wrecked near Oden, and a portion of her crew murdered by the natives.

COMMERCIAL. Cotton is unchanged. Fair Orleans, 5¾; Mobile, 5¾; Uplands, 5½. Sales of the week, 47,000 bales.

Dealers are waiting the arrival of the steamers Atlantic and America. Flour is dull, and had declined from 6d. to 1s. Grain dull, and declining. Provisions and Groceries steady. Canal flour 19s. to 20s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.

[For the Standard.]

Mr. HOLDEN: My attention was called to the letter of Mr. Cobb by what was said of it by your correspondent "Vindex," and I acknowledge I was greatly surprised to find the Whigs of Georgia supporting a candidate entertaining the views as advanced in that letter. If these be the opinions of the Whigs in regard to the question of secession, then most clearly our people have been most egregiously deceived. With us they have attempted to make it an issue of Union or disunion, and here is a candidate for Governor supported by that party, who, whilst he denies the right of a State to secede *without just cause*, admits the right for cause, and she herself is to be the judge as to the sufficiency of that cause. It may be said, if this right of secession exists as a right, then it follows that it can be exercised on the part of every State at will and pleasure. Not so, as the very right is claimed on the grounds that the constitutional compact, to which the State was a party, had been violated, and to justify this State action, the violation of the compact must be not only *palpable* in the language of Mr. Madison's Resolutions, but must also be *dangerous*, to authorize this State interposition in order to arrest the evil. Such, too, is most certainly the inference to be drawn from Mr. Jefferson's Kentucky Resolutions:—"To this compact—the Constitution—each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that this Government—the Federal—erected by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, *each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress*" Language certainly could not be more explicit than this. First, there must be shown an infraction, of which the State is to judge, and of the remedy. It is idle to talk of the existence of this right without just cause, because it is that, the cause, which produces this right. I am not arguing for the right—about that I express no opinion, nor do I so understand your Correspondent "Vindex"; but to show that the right itself, according to the argument of its supporters, is founded on just cause, that is, a violation of the Constitution. In this the friends and opposers of the doctrine differ. Its opposers say, whether there be a violation of the Constitution or not must be decided by the Supreme Court—they alone are the proper judges. That a majority of Congress having enacted the laws, however unequal or unjust, it is to be submitted to until the only legal tribunal—the Supreme Court—shall pronounce it void. This may be true, say the State Rights' advocates, as regards ordinary questions—questions which admit of legal adjudication But there are certain great political questions, such, for instance, as the refusal of the non-slaveholding States to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, or any other law of a like import; such, too, as the refusal of Congress to admit a new State into the Union, though its form of government be Republican, because of the institution of Slavery. Here are two cases not involving any issue upon which the Supreme Court can pronounce judgment, yet involving a matter both of Constitutional obligation and of vital importance to the safety and well-being of the South. It is on questions of this kind that those State Rights advocates say, the State is authorized, in the last resort, to decide as to the remedy. Such would also seem to be the opinion to be drawn from the Speech of Mr. Livingston, who says: "If the act be one of the few which in its operation cannot be submitted to the Supreme Court, and be one that will, in the opinion of the State, justify the risk of a *withdrawal* from the Union, *that this last extreme remedy may at once be resorted to.*" Here, again, we have, as the cause, the adoption, by Congress, of a measure which, in its nature, admits of no decision by the Courts, and therefore calls for State interposition in order to arrest the evil. Still, say the opposers of State Rights, this does not justify secession, but a withdrawal from the Union, which is revolution. Then, as I understand the argument, it is—there must exist a *just cause* to justify either revolution or secession; and of this cause the people of each State are to judge, in their sovereign capacity, in Convention assembled. Then, if I comprehend the argument correctly, the Whigs in our late Congressional canvass have created a great smoke—raised a great hue and cry about the Union, when Mr. Cobb, their party candidate in Georgia, concedes all that any one in this State contends for—the abstract right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union, whenever Congress shall do that which shall justify it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am one who have attentively considered what has been going on, having nothing to do with either or any of the candidates before the public; so I have deliberately read and considered all that I have heard said on this question of the State's right to secede, and I have brought myself to the conclusion that great error exists about the matter; that the Whigs, Mr. Stanly for instance, have turned and used it to their advantage, when it is a mere speculative question, in no way threatening or involving the stability of the Union. Both parties deny they are submissionists, and they will resist when the hour of trial shall arrive. Now, that hour may never come, and if it should, then it will be for the people to decide as to the manner and mode of redress. Such, it seems to me, must be the fair and legitimate conclusion of all whose reason and judgment are not lost in the prejudices of party.

PHILO VINDEX.

[For the Standard.]

Plank Road Meeting.

In accordance with previous notice, the citizens of Murfreesborough, N. C., held a meeting on the 15th of August. Col. U. Vaughan was called to the Chair, and Dr. S. J. Wheeler was chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained, after which it was Resolved that the people of Murfreesborough be represented in the Plank Road Convention to assemble at Hotel, Bertie County, on the 24th of September next, and the following gentlemen were deputed for that purpose, viz: Wm. N. H. Smith, Esq., Dr. Hutchins, Dr. G. C. Moore, Messrs. H. G. Trader, T. G. Neale, U. Vaughan, J. W. Southall, J. W. Hill, R. S. Parker, J. W. Harrell, J. H. Lassiter, J. M. Trader, and Dr. S. J. Wheeler.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a Committee of Correspondence, viz: Wheeler, Smith, Hutchins, R. S. Parker, John W. Harrell, Wm. P. Beamon, and Neale.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

On motion the meeting then adjourned, to assemble again, at the call of the President, to receive the report of our Delegates to the Plank Road Convention.

U. VAUGHAN, *President.*

S. J. WHEELER, *Secretary.*

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR. In the *Courier* of the 16th inst. we stated, on the authority of a letter emanating from the gentleman himself, that appeared in the Rutherfordton, N. C., *Mountain Banner*, that Dr. W. A. Graham of North Carolina had claimed the honor of having been the first to make the discovery how to apply practically carbonic gas to extinguish, destructive fire or flames, and that specifications and a caveat relative to the invention had been filed in the Patent Office, in Washington, as far back as November, 1837, which still remain there, although a patent had been refused, on account of doubts existing as to its being capable of being carried into effect. A correspondent of the Washington *National Intelligencer*, has taken the trouble to ascertain, as far as the rules of the Patent Office would permit, the truth of Dr. Graham's statement and finds it to be correct. A caveat was filed, and is now in the archives of the office. He fears, however, that the original motive for refusing a patent would be of even more validity now than when first made. In the first place, because carbonic acid gas was known long prior to 1837, to be incapable of supporting either combustion or an mal life, and secondly, because, in an unmixed state, it must be open to the objection of being too heavy, and thus having always a tendency to fall to the bottom of a room, and so much the more as the air in the room is rarer from heat. Hence a conflagration might go vigorously on above the upper stratum of the injected carbonic acid gas, whilst in certain circumstances demanding their presence in a burning building, firemen would be in danger of suffocation from the gas itself. Thus, in such cases, it would not only be inefficient against the fire, but be destructive to those employed in putting it out: whereas Mr. Philip's gas appears, from the various testimony he has read on the subject, to be free from all these weighty objections.

Charleston Courier.

The county of Shenandoah, Va., has again refused to authorize a subscription of $75,000 to the Manassa Gap Rail Road.

No advices have been received at any of the Departments confirming the alleged departure from New Orleans of the steamers Fanny and Alabama, or the outrages upon the Spanish Consul. We may yet be permitted to hope that the latter have been very much exaggerated, though there is little reason to suppose that in the present excited state of the public mind there has been no outbreak of the mob.

Telegraphic despatches have been received here, by the way of Baltimore, stating that the bodies of CRITTENDEN and KERR were brought to New Orleans by the schooner *Fairy*. Still later despatches from New York state that the Pampero had landed Gonzalez near where she landed Lopez, and that Lopez had taken possession of Fort Mariel and the war steamer Pizarro, with much more of similar import, which it is hardly worth while to recapitulate. As we know that Gonzalez was in Charleston on the 24th instant, from his letter in the *Mercury*, which will be found in another column, we presume that no reliance can be placed upon any part of these despatches. *Republic.*

OFF FOR CUBA. On last Thursday, several men belonging to this place left for Cuba. They are all clever, intelligent, worthy young men, and we wish them every success in their perilous undertaking. They will be joined by others in Montgomery, and then make their way to New Orleans, we suppose, and wait until an opportuny offers for sailing for Cuba. *Muskegee (Ala.) Republican, 21st.*

EMIGRATION TO CUBA. Some forty to sixty young men—we could not ascertain the exact number—left here Thursday night on a steamboat. It is *strongly suspected* that their destination is Cuba.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, 23d.

The President of the United States has at length returned to the seat of government from his electioneering trip to Virginia.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, August 28. Bacon in great demand, and the highest prices paid for it; stock of corn light, and in demand; fair stock of flour at from $5 to $7 75; no sales of lumber, but some two or three rafts of flooring boards received; receipts of shingles light, and going at $3 50 per M.; red oak staves, inspected, $15 per M.; 18 rafts of timber sold during the past week, and the market nearly clear. The Cape Fear was high, and considerable produce had reached Wilmington. The Journal says of Naval Stores: Our review of last Thursday left the turpentine market firm, though, perhaps, not over brisk at the quotations then given. Our figures of last week were, however, fully realised during the two following days. On Monday the prospects of a heavy freshet, which it was believed would bring in a large quantity of the raw material, was very favorable, and buyers manifested but little disposition to operate. The consequence was a reduction in terms; and sales were made on that day at a decline of 5 cents on previous prices. On Tuesday the market opened at a still further decline of 5 cts, per bbl. on Monday's prices. On Wednesday another reduction of 5 a 10 cents was submitted to; market opening at $2 05, but during the day sales of about 200 barrels were made at $2 per bbl. Prices, however, again revived, and the market closed at the rates obtained in the first part of the day. The sales up to last evening foot up 6,679 barrels, viz: 1,750 at $2 20; 1,050 at $2 15; 2,529 at $2 10; 1,150 at $2 05; and 200 bbls. at $2, opening and closing at $2 05 per bbl. of 280 lbs. The sales this morning have reached 750 barrels, at $2 05 per barrel, at which rate the market closes. Virgin dip is now classed with the yellow article, and very often dryness of virgin causes it to bring a less price; or rather a deduction is made for quality. We consequently erase quotations for this article. Our remarks are strickly confined to yellow dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The transactions in this article have been rather light, reaching only about 300 bbls. during the week, but at firm prices. Nothing doing in Rosin. TAR—150 bbls sold this morning at $1 60 per bbl.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 30. Bacon 12½ to 14 cents, which is a slight decline; cotton 5 to 6¼ cents; corn 90 to 95 per bushel; flour $4 50 to $5; fodder $1 25 per hundred; lard 14 cents per pound; wheat 80 cents per bushel; cotton yarn 17 cents per lb; wool 19 to 20 cts; whiskey 36 to 40 cts.

PETERSBURG, August 29. Tobacco as follows: Frosted lugs $2 to $2 50—common lugs $3 50 to $5—good to sweet lugs $5 to $6—good leaf $7 25 to $9—good manufacturing $8 to $11. The stock of cotton on hand small, and selling at from 8 to 8¼ for best; wheat 75 to 83 cents; corn 65 to 70 cents; bacon, hog round, 11½ cents.

MARRIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 21st ult., by Arthur Horne, Esq., Mr. Dempsey Averitt to Miss Sarah Ann Burleaux. Also, on the 27th ult., Mr. Alexander J. Walden to Miss Catharine Lineberry.

In Carthage, on the 17th ult., by Sam'l. Bruce, Esq., Dr. A. W. Brewer to Miss Mary F. Hancock, daughter of the late Wm. Hancock.

In Winnsboro, S. C., on 19th ult., by Rev. A. McCorqudale, Mr. Poindexter Shemwell, of the firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss Elizabeth J. McLennan, of Cumberland.

In Granville County, on Wednesday the 27th August, by the Rev. H. G. Leigh, Mr. Henry H. Burwell, of Henderson, to Miss Susan C. Hargrove, of Arkansas, formerly of Granville, N. C., and daughter of the late William Hargrove, Sen.

In Forsyth County, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Jacob Faw, Mr. Trougott Spach to Miss Nancy Hanes.

In Clemonsville, Davidson, on the 21st inst., by Ransom Ellis, Esq., Mr. James Phillips to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of William and Tabitha Sheets.

In Rowan County, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Thompson to Miss Sarah C. Tucker, of Iredell. Also, Mr. John R. Lipe to Miss Esther Deaton, both of Iredell. Also, Mr. John W. Turner to Miss Jane T. Lucky.

DIED,

In Jonesborough, Tenn., on the 24th of July, 1851, Mrs. Margaret E. H. Outlaw, in the 34th year of her age.

Mrs. Outlaw was the daughter of the late Dr. James M. Henderson, formerly of Raleigh, North Carolina.

She made profession of religion, and became a member of the Baptist church in 1842, the year after moving to Tennessee.

Her health had been declining for two or three years, and for some several months previous to her death, her life had been but little else than a continued scene of pain and suffering, which could hardly have been endured, had it not have been for the sanctifying influence of divine grace. She retained an unusual strength of mind, and was blessed with the power of utterance until her last moments. The strong ties which bound her to her husband and two little daughters, became weak in view of her hope of eternal felicity, at the right hand of God!

In Edgecombe, on the 22d ult., Mr. Benjamin Dicken, aged about 54 years.

In Davidson County, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Sarah Byerly, aged about 31 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 20th ult., Mr. Thomas Dews, aged 71 years.

In Wake County, on the 9th of August, Miss Susan Reddish, daughter of Garrot Reddish, in the 20th year of her age. She was a consistent and pious member of the Baptist Church for several years previous to her death, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality.

[Cox.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

A FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM. A

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

150 PIECES Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap, and Belt Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sept. 3. 87—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accomodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do,
Solid Parametles,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarlan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

A MEETING of the Subscribers of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Warrenton, on the 12th day of September next, at which time, if a sufficient amount of Stock has been subscribed, it is proposed to organize the said Company.

It is therefore hoped that all the Subscribers will attend, either in person or by proxy.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Raleigh, August 29th, 1851. 87—td.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New Digested Manual of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1851 inclusive (omitting all private, local, and temporary acts,) with references to Judicial decisions. By JAMES IREDELL. Price $3.

Persons at a distance desiring the work, can have it transmitted to them by mail, FREE OF POSTAGE, upon their inclosing the price to the subscriber.

O. H. PERRY,
Agent for the Proprietor.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

1851.

FALL STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

WE HAVE received, per Sch'r Rainbow and Victory, a large portion of our Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, purchased directly from the manufacturers of the East since the reduction of prices early in the season.

We also expect to make constant additions by every arrival for the next ten days, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and commanding ever offered in this market.

We particularly ask an examination from merchants, railroad contractors and others, buying by the quantity, as we have made large purchases expressly for the wholesale trade, which were selected with great care and bought mostly for cash. We assure all those who will favor us with a call, that we will sell as cheap as similar goods can be bought in any of the Northern cities.

W. R JOHNSON & Co.,
2nd door below Paul & McIlwaine,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

MUIR & JAMES,

Corner Sycamore & Bollingbrook Sts.,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in French and English China, Earthenware, and Glass; Pier, Mantel, and Toilet Looking Glasses; Britannia and Plated Ware; Lamps, Girandoles, Gas Fixtures, Castors, Waiters, &c.

They are now receiving, by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, their Fall supply of Foreign Goods, consisting of French and English China and Earthenware; French and Bohemian Cut Glassware; Waiters, Tea Trays, Britannia Ware, Fancy Articles and Toys in great variety.

Also, from the manufacturers in this country, a very large stock of American Glass, Earthen and Stoneware; Looking Glasses, Lamps, Girandoles, Candlesticks, Plated and Britannia Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, and every other article usually found in their line of business, which renders their assortment, in extent and variety, far superior to any they have heretofore offered, and unsurpassed in any of the Northern markets—all of which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any similar establishment.

Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to give this stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, August 30, 1851. 86—4w.

The Raleigh Register will copy four weeks, and send their account to M. & J.

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs; Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace, Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses, Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.

THE Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By authority of the National Convention, held at Washington, A. D. 1850. For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

August 30, 1851. 86—

Fortune Cuts Strange Capers!

ONE OF HER PRANKS.

A German family, composed of an old man, his wife and a brood of six healthy and rosy-cheeked children direct from the "Futherland," who arrived in Baltimore a few days since, on their way to the "far west," was robbed the day after their arrival by some unmitigated scoundrel, of a small leather trunk containing $4,000 in Gold, which they had brought safely 3,000 miles over a treacherous sea to part company with just as they had nearly reached their destination. The distress consequent upon the realization of their loss can scarcely be imagined. But mark the strange sequel. The father, in passing along LIGHT STREET, was prompted by his lucky genius to pause for a moment at the window of Messrs PYFER & CO., No. 1, LIGHT STREET, in which a large amount of Gold is displayed to the gaze of the curious, when he yielded to an irresistible yearning to try his Luck in some of their Magnificent Lotteries, in the hope to make up his loss. He purchased a Package of Tickets in the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 125, and our readers may judge his surprise and excessive joy, upon learning after the drawing that he had drawn the Brilliant Prize of $20,000, which handsome amount this Far-Famed and Truly Fortunate Lottery Firm PROMPTLY paid him, without charging any extra discount, when he went on his way rejoicing.

Baltimore paper.

Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES.

Fortunes for all at this Lucky House.

A FEW MORE Glorious Results.

$38,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,967, Whole Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$3,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,214, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Indiana.

Every Prize advertised by PYFER & CO. are noticed by the Managers in their Official Reports.

☞ PYFER & CO. pay their Prizes at sight!

Nothing so easy now as to realize a fortune!

☞ All who read this paper should try their luck!

A small outlay may secure an independent fortune!

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S

Brilliant Schemes for September, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Sep.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Parts.
1	$27,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	$8	$1 60
2	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	1 00
3	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	2 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	1 00
5	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers,
Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, *every thing* usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 83—tf.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Sadulery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By Thos D. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols in 1, 8vo.

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

JUST TO HAND.

ONE half Pipe Cogniac Brandy, Dark,
½ " " " Pale,
½ Golden Sherry Wine,
½ Madeira Wine,
8 Cases Claret Wine, all of the purest quality, and selected for Medical purposes.
15,000 Superior Havanna Cigars,
14 dozen Congress Water,
12 " Seidlitz Powders,
12 " Soda do.
And a large supply of

Essences, Spices, Cooking Wine, Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Chemicals, Tobacco, and Perfumery,

which I will sell very low.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.
No. 16, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, N. C.

August 20, 1851. 84—

TO CAPITALISTS.

A BOOK is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of thirty-five thousand dollars of additional stock in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, in shares of $500 each, and will be kept open until the 1st Monday in October next, which is the day for the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company, and all new subscribers are invited to attend at that time. The purpose of the enlargement of the stock of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company is to rebuild and improve the Factory house and site formerly owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Company of Franklinsville, of which they have become proprietors, which improvement is proposed to embrace the manufacture of woollen as well as cotton goods.

JNO. B. TROY, Pres.

Cedar Falls, August 6, 1851. 83—4tw.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Tract of land on which he now resides about three miles South of Raleigh, Fayetteville Road. The said tract contains between

1600 AND 2000 ACRES,

and is within half a mile of the contemplated Rail Road. It can be divided into smaller tracts, if necessary, to suit the convenience or wishes of purchasers.

I also offer for sale another tract, situated five miles West of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek, containing about 200 acres.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

August 22nd, 1851. 882—w5t.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's College, at Oxford on Wednesday the 3d of September next.

A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as matters of much interest to the Institution will come before the Board.

By order of the Board
J. T. LITTLEJOHN, Sec'y.

Oxford, July 29, 1851. 83—

Newspapers in the State friendly to the Institution please copy.

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 *pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick, the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 30—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA READER;"

A WORK designed to familiarize the minds of the young with the character, history, and resources of their own well-favored father-land. The author, while prosecuting the work, received many letters of encouragement from leading citizens—all of whom expressed a desire that it might find its way into every home of North Carolina; and these good wishes and favorable opinions were uttered before the style of the work was known to any one but the author himself. The public will now be able to judge of the merits of the plan, and of the execution, for themselves; and, considering the amount of matter, it will be cheap and in the power of every one to buy and examine. The work will contain

1st. A general description of North Carolina, with reference to scenery productions, capabilities, population, and manners, illustrated with numerous engravings.

2 A history of the discovery, settlement, and progress of the State down to the present time.

3. Poetical and oratorical exercises, some of them by North Carolinians.

4. Chronological and historical tables, abstract of the last census, explanations of popular scientific terms, &c. &c.

The book will also contain rules for correct reading, abridged and digested from the best authorities, and is intended to be, to the North Carolinian, an indispensable companion. It will be published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., successor to GRIGG & ELLIOT, No. 14 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to. The undersigned will also be in Philadelphia for a few weeks; letters addressed to him or the publishers will meet with attention. The book will be out in time for the Fall trade, and merchants of North Carolina who deal in school books would do well to call on the publishers, or send early orders. Liberal discounts will be made to wholesale purchasers, and the retail price will be $1—6 copies for $5—10 for $8—40 for $30.

C. H. WILEY.

P. S. It is the author's design to publish, in the course of a few months, a Reader for beginners, provided the work now in press is liberally patronized. The two Readers will make a complete series; and the cost will be but little over half that of the Worcester Series, the one most in use, while it will contain all the necessary instructions and matter to suit all classes.

July 28th, 1851. 80—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles

CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	20 " Smoking "
5 Casks Currents,	150 " Raisons.
2 Boxes Macaroni,	
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

Abbott's (Jacob) Franconia Stories, richly Illustrated.

BEECHNUT; Mallville; Mary Bell; Mary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

TEACHER WANTED.

A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to any gentle man who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst. to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of Board of Trustees.

81—t1Oct.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION

In Halifax County,

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

Decmber 4, 1850. 10-

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

New Novels,

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C,

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by De Achilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day

At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arrot Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 28

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

New York Importers and Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET.

Between Broadway and Nassau Street,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW-YORK,

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers,

Puffings and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciencs, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—ta$5.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

THE next Lecture Term of this Institution will commence the 1st of September, and continue ten months. This School is recognised, and its students admitted on the ad endeun footing, by some of the most respectable Medical Institutions of this country, among which may be mentioned Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the University of the City of New York.

The course of instruction is extensive and practical. Anatomy is taught both by demonstration and dissection; and students can procure abundant material for dissection on very moderate terms. During the course frequent opportunities are afforded students of witnessing and assisting in important Surgical operations.

The fee for the course is $115 00, and always payable on entering the School. Board, convenient to the School, can be had on very moderate terms. Students can obtain the Text-books in Farmville, a village a few miles from the School.

FACULTY:

JOHN P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

FRANCIS J. METTAUER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN. P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery and the Diseases of Females and Children.

JOHN P. METTAUER,
Dean of the Faculty.

Prince Edward C. H., Va., July 14. 77 wt27A.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

At Reduced Prices,

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851 53—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. J. Biggs & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. S. Smith, one of the Firm, will attend principally to collecting and paying the debts; but, payment may be made, and bills presented for payment to either.

Mr. Biggs will continue the business, as heretofore, at the same place. He will leave in a few days, for the Northern Cities, where he will lay in a full supply for the Fall Trade. His old friends are particularly requested to give a call on his return.

J. J. BIGGS,
S. SMITH.

Raleigh, Ju 9 18 76—4t.

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

REALLY TRUTH IS STRANGE!

The departed month of July brought

JOY TO THOUSANDS,

Who, with the dissolution of the past month, "bade good-bye" to all timid apprehensions of a failure, and boldly advancing their suit at the

SHRINE OF FORTUNE,

Determined henceforth to seek riches only at that

EXHAUSTLESS MINE OF WEALTH,

PYFER & CO.

The Old Established and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

ALL FORMER TIMES TOTALLY ECLIPSED.

TRULY BRILLIANT LUCK.

A few dollars often realize a fortune!

$30,000 on a Whole Ticket sent to a gentleman in Illinois;—he ordered a Package, paid $130 for it, and drew $30,000. This is no wonder, however, as he purased from the far-famed House of PYFER & CO.

$20,000, sent to Alabama.
$15,000, sent to Virginia.
$10,000, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, sent to North Carolina.
$9,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, sent to Georgia.
$5,000, sent to Ohio.

All promptly paid by PYFER & Co. and the Tickets w on file at their truly fortunate office.

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

Orders Confidential.

Brilliant Schemes for August, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Aug.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
4	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00